APR 8 1964

NATIONAL STATES RIGHTS PARTY
1865 Bessemer Road (P. O. Box 783)
Birmingham, Alabama

The National States Rights Party appears to have grown directly out of the United White Party, a group organized around 1957 by Dr. Edward R. Fields, then a practicing chiropractor. In the spring of 1958 at a small meeting in Knoxville, the United White Party became the NSRP (James Graham Cook, The Segregationists, Appleton-Century-Crofts, 1962, New York, p. 183). Fields became Information Director of the new party and editor of its publication, The Thunderbolt, but he was and remains chief spokesman for the party. His long time associate, Jesse B. Stoner, an Atlanta attorney, was appointed and still serves as NSRP General Counsel.

Edward R. Fields was already an experienced racist and anti-Semite when he organized the NSRP. In 1946, at the age of 14, as a student at Marist College, a Catholic prep school in Atlanta, Georgia, and leader in a student movement for Eugene Talmadge, he joined the Columbians, a fascist storm-trooper group led by anti-Semite Emory Burke. The Columbians engaged in acts of violence and terrorism in Atlanta until they were dissolved and Burke was sentenced to 3 years in prison in 1946. (Pearson, Denver Post, 12/3/58; Cleveland Press series, Nov. 12 ff, 1946) Fields maintained his contacts, worked on a "Free Emory Burke Committee," and was associated closely with his fellow committeeman, Gen. George Van Horn Mosely. In 1949 and 1950, Fields wrote several letters to The Broom, anti-semitic West Coast weekly, defending super nationalists and soliciting members for a "Defense Committee" to "protect Americans from the terror of the Kike." (Cook, p. 181 supra) In 1952, while Fields and J. B. Stoner were both attending law school in Atlanta, they founded a paper organization called the Christian Anti-Jewish Party. (Cook, p. 182 supra) Fields picketed the White House under its banner in 1954. (Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, Facts, Sept. 1956). Stoner was ultimately admitted to the Georgia Bar, but Fields went on instead to attend the Palmer School of Chiropractics, Davenport, Iowa, from 1953-1956. He continued his anti-Semitic activities in Iowa, and was arrested at least once. In 1956 he was Acting Chairman of the Iowa America -Constitutional party which supported T. Coleman Andrews for President. He took part in the Chicago Committee of the Northern Friends of the South, which assembled in Chicago under Joe McWilliams in August, and in a National States Rights Conference in Memphis in Sept., 1956. (Facts, Sept. 1956) The Iowa America -Constitutional Party polled 3,200 of the 1,234,564 votes cast in Iowa. (Cook, p. 182 supra) Subsequently, Fields married and moved to Louisville, Kentucky, where he practiced chiropractics, worked with Millard Grubbs in the White Citizens' Council of Louisville, and founded his own United White Party, out of which NSRP developed.

Jesse B. Stoner, in 1941, at the age of 17, was an organizer for the America First Committee (Scripps-Howard column, Birmingham newspaper, 9/18/63), and the following year was a "Kleagle" (organizer) of a Ku Klux Klan group in Chattanooga. Later he claimed he was no longer a Klan organizer, but instead was "engaged in distributing anti-Jewish literature." (John Roy Carlson, The Plotters, E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc., 1946, New York, p. 54). He worked with the Columbians while they were organizing armed patrols to keep Negroes out of white neighborhoods (Pittsburgh Courier, 10/5/63). In an interview in 1946 he announced that he was planning to found a new party which would out-Hitler Hitler, whom he termed a moderate. The Stoner Anti-Jewish Party, which proposed to make Judaism a crime punishable by death, received 541 out of 30,000 votes cast in 1948 when Stoner ran for Congress. (Cook, supra, p. 136-139). In 1952, as law students, Fields and Stoner changed the name of the Stoner Anti-Jewish Party to the Christian Anti-Jewish Party. Later, Stoner became General Counsel of the New NSRP when it was founded in 1958. By 1959 he was also involved again in Klan activities. He was Imperial Wizard of the Christian Knights of the Ku Klux Klan which opened its official four-state headquarters in Louisville, Kentucky, during the summer of 1959.

The Christian Knights differed from earlier Klans in accepting Catholics and the foreign-born as members (FYI, July 1959). Stoner continues to publish a small Klan bulletin in Atlanta (Cook, supra, p. 136-139) as well as serving actively in NSRP. He is author of Christianity's Attitude Toward the Jews As Explained from The Holy Bible (FYI Sept., 1960) and numerous articles in The Thunderbolt. NSRP's other early leaders also came from the United White Party:

Arthur Cole of LaFollette, Tennessee, was the first National Chairman.(Pearson, Denver Post, 12/3/58)

Matt Koehl, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, former leader of the young "elite guard" of the Hitler-emulating National Renaissance Party described in HUAC's 1953 report on Neo-Fascist and Hate Groups, was National Organizer (Pearson, Denver Post, 12/3/58), then Security Officer (FYI Dec., 1960) of NSRP until his resignation in March, 1962. (The Thunderbolt, April, 1962)

Ned Dupes, retired automobile salesman of Knoxville, Tennessee, was Secretary-Treasurer (Pearson, Denver Post, 12/3/58 and Memphis Commerical Appeal, 9/24/63), and later Chairman. (letterhead, April 1962)

Other former officers have included Rev. Gordon Winrod, Rev. Oren Potito, Emory Burke, Roy Frankhouser and James K. Warner. Currently (1964) the National Officers are:

Chairman: Ned Dupes
Vice Chairman: Mrs. E. L. Bishop
Secretary: Bernice Settle
Co-ordinator: Robert A. Bowling
Youth Leader: Jerry Dutton
Associate Editor: Jim Thornton
Information Director: Edward R. Fields

(See Appendix A for brief biographical notes)

Originally NSRP headquarters was Jeffersonville, Ind., presumably in the home of Mrs. Peter Cowan. (FYI, July, 1958) In 1960, headquarters were moved to Birmingham, Alabama. The party encountered some difficulty in obtaining office space (FYI Sept., 1960), but eventually rented a stone building at 1865 Bessemer Road which was outfitted to resemble military headquarters, decorated with a large Confederate flag and plaques pic-

turing the thunderbolt symbol (below), and including a bunkroom where several of the members live. (N.Y. Times, 9/6/63)

In Montgomery, where NSRP has a flourishing unit a small building houses the "Patriotic National Center and School of Racial Studies and Leadership Training." The school, which opened in September, 1962, was to be headquarters for the youth sections of each unit and the building included a dormitory for the students as well as class rooms. (The Thunderbolt, August, 1962) In 1962 Robert Bowling's National White Americans Party merged with NSRP and as part of the merger, NSRP acquired a ten-room house in Atlanta. (FYI October, 1962)

NSRP adopted from the old Columbians the streak of lightning symbol and the masthead of The Thunderbolt, their monthly propaganda newspaper. Since the first issue, in July of 1958 (Chicago Sun-Times 9/9/63), The Thunderbolt has appeared regularly except for a few issues at the end of 1963, when Fields was under indictment. It has increased from 4 to 12 pages and costs $3.00 annually. During 1962 it received the subscription lists of "Parson Jack" Johnson's weekly Georgia Tribune (The Thunderbolt, Jan., 1962), William Stephenson's defunct Virginian (FYI April 1962), and James K. Warner's "Action" (The Thunderbolt, April, 1962); and in 1963 H. G. Jones's The Rebel (The Thunderbolt, Jan., 1963). By the end of 1963, The Thunderbolt had a circulation of 30,000. (FYI, Dec., 1963)

NSRP holds a National Convention annually. Aside from their own officers, speakers have included: John Kasper, former head of the Seaboard White Citizens Council; Joseph Beauharnais, Chicago, former head of the White Circle League (Facts, Oct-Nov., 1958); Peter Xavier, Dayton, Ohio, former publisher of the anti-semitic Dayton Independent; Daniel Kurtz, Queens, New York, who introduced himself as "the real head of the Christian Front"; Rev. William M. Nevins, Lexington, author of Segregation Vs. Integration; George Michael Bright, Atlanta, indicted in connection with the bombing of the Atlanta Temple (FYI Dec. 1960); Adm. John Crommelin; Minutemen leader Robert DePugh, Norbourne, Mo.; Wally Butterworth, Atlanta, (Sept. 1962 announcement) and Attorney Matt H. Murphy, Jr., Birmingham. (The Thunderbolt, March 1964)

NSRP joined the "Northern European Ring," an international fascist group of associations in early 1961 and was welcomed by the British National Party into its "circle of friendship and co-operation." (FYI, Feb. 1961) Generally, however, NSRP's stated policy is "peace and friendship with all other right-wing organizations but entangling alliances with none." (The Thunderbolt, March 1964).

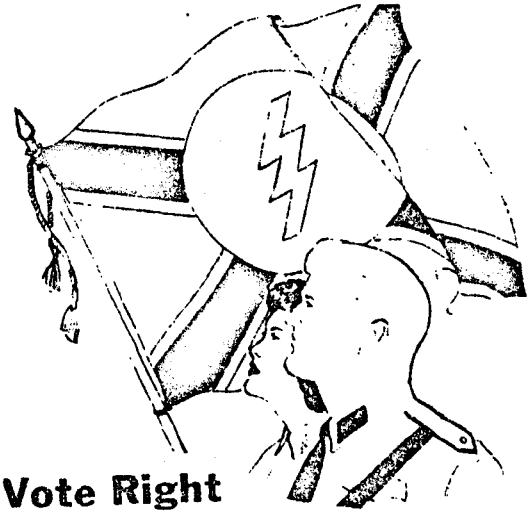
At least two organizations, The National White American Party and The Conservative Party of America, have merged with NSRP (Memphis Commercial Appeal, 9/24/63, and The Thunderbolt, Feb., 1963). Small extremist groups, like John Patler's American National Party have won NSRP's lavish praise. (The Thunderbolt, March 1962)

But with the established right wing groups like Courtney's Conservative Society of America, Welch's John Birch Society, and even Rockwell's American Nazi Party, NSRP has been in violent disagreement. (The Independent American, October, 1962; The Thunderbolt, August, 1962; The Thunderbolt, March, 1964). The March, 1964, Thunderbolt contains an ultimatum to members to disassociate themselves even from "Minute Man type groups," although Minutemen leader Robert De Pugh had been a featured speaker at NSRP's 1962 convention.

Finances: As a political party, NSRP files quarterly financial reports with the Clerk of the House of Representatives. Its income totaled $15,555 in 1961, and rose to $44,201 in 1963. Expenditures were comparable--from $14,209 in 1961 to $42,828 in 1963. NSRP sells The Thunderbolt ($3.00 a year), various pins, tie-clips and banners, and some books and pamphlets and charges a small membership fee.

Presumably the greater part of its income is from contributions, most of them relatively small. In 1961 only three contributors gave over a hundred dollars. By 1963, there were 40 contributions of $100 or more, the largest single amounts being two $500 gifts, both from F. W. Sullinger, Miami, Florida.

Field's salary has risen from $300 (October. 1961) to $550 a month (4th quarter, 1963). Warner, as associate editor, was paid an average monthly salary of $177 in 1962 and was gradually raised to $350 a month in 1963. Otherwise, there seems to be no permanent paid staff, salaries being paid on a temporary intermittent basis. The remainder of the expenditures are paid out for rent, modest legal fees, usually to Stoner, travel expenses, advertisements, and miscellaneous minor items.



Party Objectives

"We of the National States Rights party believe in the Christian heritage of our people, the White Race and the Nation which the Whiteman created out of the wilderness of this continent . . . . We believe in the principles laid down by our forefathers in the United States Constitution and the Bill of Rights contained therein . . . We will not allow the blood of our people to be polluted with that of black, yellow, or mongrel peoples . . . All that is patriotic, good, clean, and decent springs forth from the foundations of our White folk . . . We dedicate ourselves to the task of saving America and the White Race and the preservation of the pure blood of our forefathers, so that all future generations which come after us will be born as White children with a creative intelligence that will strengthen our civilized influence over the world for the good of all mankind." (From the preamble to the party's constitution and bylaws.)

". . . racial integration of we White people is a Jewish directed scheme to mongrelize the White Race, so that the almighty Jew can sit upon a throne to rule a world populated by a mass of mullato like zombies." (The Thunderbolt, April 1962)

"When we take power, we will remove all Negroes, Jews, and Orientals from the United States. Then we will open the doors to real immigration from northern Europe to improve our racial stock.

"We are going to follow Abraham Lincoln's plan and repatriate the Negro to Africa. We would subsidize those of our Negroes who would voluntarily go back to Africa. Those who didn't go voluntarily wouldn't be rewarded.

"A Good plan for our Orientals would be to set up a separate state for them in, say, Hawaii.

"Anti-Jewish groups for many, many years have stated that Palestine should belong to the Christians and Arabs. A good place to settle the Jews might be Madagascar."

Of the Jews, Negroes, and Orientals who do not wish to go -- "Later on the country would have to be purified." (Dr. Edward R. Fields in an interview with James Graham Cook, quoted in The Segregationists, pp. 178-9.)

"And we've been preaching a 'Fire Your Nigger' campaign at our meetings to force more of them to leave the South." (Fields; Kansas City Star 7/21/63)

Philosophy and Action Program

NSRP is both anti-negro and anti-semitic, but it has always considered Jews the principal enemy and the Negro civil rights movement merely an instrument of a Jewish conspiracy.

"The Jew again has us fighting the ignorant Negro, when it is the Jew who has all along been masterminding this crime against all of our White womanhood. The Jew despises our race and seeks to force us into submission by mongrelizing our people with the black race . . . . He wishes to force us down into low degeneracy of the Negro, while the Jew remains safe and segregated behind the ghetto walls of his Jewish Community Center, his private all Jew schools, fraternities and clubs..... The Jew is the satanic enemy of the White Christian way of life." (Thunderbolt, Feb., 1961)

NSRP's perennial candidate Crommelin expressed the same theory:

"WHEREAS, The satanic plot to mix the blood of the Whiteman with the negro is financed and directed by the 'communist-jewish conspiracy' . . . ." (Platform statement, Thunderbolt, March, 1962)

On July 27, 1958, NSRP members picketed in Atlanta, Louisville and Washington, D. C., with placards and handbills of "The National Committee to Free America from Jewish Domination," a George Lincoln Rockwell front (Facts, Oct.-Nov., 1959). The Atlanta group, at least two of whom were known members of NSRP, said that the decision to picket was made at a meeting of NSRP. Mrs. Edna Cowan of NSRP was among those arrested in Louisville. (FYI, Aug. 1958)

On October 12, 1958, the Temple, an Atlanta, Georgia, synagogue, was dynamited and the five suspects who were arrested were all associated with NSRP. One of them, George Michael Bright, claimed not to be a member of NSRP though he was identified as such by a witness and had been previously arrested July 27 for picketing with NSRP members (see above). Fields, Koehl, and Arthur Cole appeared as witnesses for the defense. (Cook, supra, p. 168-9) Bright was acquitted after a second trial because of insufficient evidence. The indictment against NSRP member Robert Bowling was dismissed before Bright's second trial. Kenneth C. Griffin and Richard Bowling, both NSRP members and Wallace H. Allen were subsequently released. (Facts, Feb.-Mar. 1959)

Meanwhile, a Citizens' National Law Enforcement Commission had been formed in Louisville, Kentucky, to combat the investigations following the synagogue bombing. It was headed by Millard Grubbs and included NSRP convention speakers Kurtz, Xavier and Beauharnais. Similar groups were the National Committee to Secure Justice for the Atlanta Five, Sandy Springs, Ga., headed by William Stephenson, editor of The Virginian, and Mrs. Wallace Allen; and The American Party, World Union of Free Enterprise National Socialists, headed by George Lincoln Rockwell (FYI, December, 1958).

When the Eichmann trial began in Israel, NSRP established an Adolf Eichmann Trial Facts Committee and called for emergency contributions of $10 to $100. On behalf of the committee, Fields said:

"If spies, traitors, and Communists were executed in Germany during the war, and they turned out for the most part to all be Jews -- SO WHAT? Are we going to crawl in the dirt in the name of Jewry, and beg the Jews to forgive the White Race because a Whiteman once meted out Justice to the Jews? I say NO, A THOUSAND

TIMES NO! We are going to fight these greedy, scheming Jews, who seek to destroy our Race, Nation, and Faith and everything we hold dear. Whatever the final solution to the Jewish problem turns out to be, it will be the Jew who will bring it upon himself. The wrath of all the peoples of the world is upon his head . . . ." (Cook, supra, p. 171-172)

Gov. Orval E. Faubus, who had been NSRP's unwilling presidential nominee in 1960 denounced as "ridiculous" the Thunderbolt's charge that Jews faked atrocity stories about Nazi death camps and that Jews provoked World War II. (Washington Star, 4/13/61)

In June, Matt Koehl was arrested in Chicago after his pro-Eichmann demonstration turned into a brawl. (FYI, June 1961)

In March, 1962, The Thunderbolt called for impeachment of President Kennedy and listed fifteen examples of treason. The front page picture is captioned "Actual picture of Zionist Jew Pierre Salinger sitting behind Kennedy's desk while the 'President' vacations in West Palm Beach, Florida." Further along the article explains:

"Since he has packed the government with left wingers who are friendly toward communism and deliberately surrounded himself with Jewish advisors, and Jewish speech writers, it is easy to understand why Kennedy hates those people who are patriotic enough to join patriotic right-wing organizations which are dedicated to defeating communism. He is not only against superpatriots, Kennedy is against all patriots and the same is true of Eisenhower, Truman and Nixon."

The Thunderbolt issues a steady stream of anti-Semitic propaganda. The July, 1961, issue devotes the entire center spread to proof that "Communism is Jewish," and that the Russian leaders either are Jewish or have Jewish wives. The front page story of the same issue attacks the Birmingham News and its owner, Samuel I. Newhouse. The story ends: "With Associated Press and United Press International . . . and NBC-TV, CBS-TV & ABC-TV all owned by Jews, Americans need more FREE PRESS newspapers like 'The Thunderbolt' . . . . READ THE TRUTH - SUBSCRIBE TO 'THE THUNDERBOLT'"

Throughout 1962 and 1963 The Thunderbolt ran in serial form Henry Ford's "The International Jew." Other major anti-Semitic articles include "The Talmud" (April and May, 1962) "Kosher Slaughter" (January 1963) and another "Communism is Jewish" article (February, 1963).

NSRP reprinted Jewish Ritual Murder by Arnold S. Leese as a book and offered it for $1 a copy (Thunderbolt, Jan. 1963). In August, 1963 they made available The International Jew in a cloth-bound edition for $3.00.

While propaganda has been their main weapon against Jews, the Negro civil rights movement has given NSRP opportunity for violent physical opposition to Negroes.

Their reputation as an extremist segregationist group led Mayor Claude Smithson of Fairfield, Ala., to obtain a court injunction cancelling an NSRP public rally scheduled for Oct. 11, 1961. Fields and member Robert Lyons were arrested when they tried to announce that the meeting would be held in Lipscomb, Ala., instead. (Washington Post, 10/21/61). The Alabama Court's contempt convictions were set aside December 16, 1963, by the U. S. Supreme Court on the grounds that there was no evidence that Fields and Lyons had violated the injunction. The American Civil Liberties Union, backed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, had defended them and were reportedly hopeful of obtaining a more far-reaching decision on the question of Constitutional rights of freedom of speech and assembly. (N. Y. Times 12/17/63)

In contrast to the Fairfield situation, NSRP obtained the City Municipal Auditorium in Montgomery for a rally of 300 people on Nov. 16, 1961. (FYI Dec., 1961)

In the fall of 1962, seven NSRP members traveled to Oxford, Mississippi, to join the protest against James Meredith's enrollment in the University. They included Rev. Oren Potito, Robert O. Perrow and former Lt. Col. Ervin Robert Whitman of St. Petersburg and Jerry Dutton, the Bowlings and Crommelin. (Chicago Sun-Times, 9/9/63) Potito was detained and some firearms were confiscated from his car. (N. Y. Post, 9/10/63) NSRP members Rev. R. E. Brown and Jerry Dutton picketed Dr. Martin Luther King in Montgomery in Nov. 1962. (Thunderbolt, Jan., 1963) On March 26, 1963, four NSRP members, Dutton, James K. Warner, a Mr. Webb of Birmingham and an unidentified man, picketed the University of Alabama to protest a speech by Arthur Dean. (Crimson and White, University of Alabama, 3/28/63) Warner was convicted of trespassing on University of Alabama property and sentenced to 6 months in jail and a $100 fine.

Integration of Birmingham schools and lunch counters in 1963 stimulated the party's rascist activities.

NSRP leaflets blaming Jews for instigating Negro demonstrations were distributed in Birmingham. (FYI, May 1963) On April 25, in Montgomery, Attorney General Robert Kennedy's conference with Governor George Wallace was picketed. Seventeen pickets were arrested despite the protests of Admiral Crommelin, who is pictured in The Thunderbolt (undated issue, probably July, 1963) as leading the demonstrators, but at the time of the arrests was on the sidelines. (FYI, May, 1963) Arrested and fined $50 were: Jerry Dutton, J. K. Warner and James O. Murray of Birmingham. Crommelin posted appeal bonds of $100 for the three who were represented by Stoner. He also posted bond for seven others who had been fined $25 each. The remaining six paid their $25 fines.

NSRP's next demonstration was a motorcade through Birmingham. Scuffles with Negro civil rights demonstrators resulted in a broken hand for James Warner. (The Thunderbolt, undated issue, probably July, 1963) On May 5, a huge figure of Martin Luther King hung in effigy was erected outside NSRP headquarters. (Denver Post, 5/6/63)

NSRP organized a rally attended by 75 people to urge

support of Governor Wallace's plan to block desegregation of the University of Alabama.

The handbills read "White Men, Unite. Back Governor Wallace. Help us stop negro mixing at the University of Alabama. Now is the time for action." (N. Y. Times 6/5/63)

Fields addressed the rally outside Montgomery and announced plans for another meeting at which he and Stoner would both speak. (Birmingham News, 6/6/63)

On July 22, NSRP distributed the first of the "Birmingham Daily Bulletins" -- mimeographed sheets covering the integrating of Birmingham stores and urging "selective buying." 5,000 Bulletins a day were distributed free on the streets by NSRP members. On August 2, Fields, Warner, Dutton and Albert deShazo were arrested for parading without a license outside the integrated stores. They carried placards reading "This store serves Negroes" and waved Confederate flags.

On August 9 it was announced that the Daily Bulletin would become weekly Bulletins and would be mailed to Thunderbolt subscribers as well as distributed on the streets. By that time integration of rest rooms and lunch counters in most of the stores was an accomplished fact. Although still attempting a boycott of the stores, Fields was turning his attention to the coming school fight. A rally was called for August 9 at which Fields and Rev. Conrad Lynch were to discuss these issues. (Birmingham Weekly Bulletin, Aug. 9, 1963)

NSRP planned a counter demonstration in Washington, D. C. on August 28, the day of the big March for Jobs and Freedom. William Hoff, New York State Director, said that he would lead the New York delegation, which would be one of forty. (Washington Evening Star, 8/25/63) However, the plans apparently were abandoned.

On September 4, Alabama schools opened. Before the day of the opening NSRP had circulated petitions demanding that integrated Birmingham schools be closed. These were delivered to the Governor's executive secretary by a 100-car caravan led by uniformed party members. (The Thunderbolt, Nov., 1963) On Sept. 3, NSRP had staged two open-air rallies, drawing crowds of 600 and 2,000 (FYI, Sept. '63) to lay plans for protesting the opening of the integrated schools. The next morning 150 organized segregationists, mostly members of NSRP, picketed West End High School in Birmingham, then left in a motorcade for Graymont Elementary where the two Negro children had already registered and left. It was reported that a large group of demonstrators, urged on by Fields, suddenly charged police lines. They were driven back and two were arrested, one of them Warner. The segregationists then marched to Ramsay High School where fighting broke out when Fields and others refused to obey police orders. Four persons were arrested. (Washington Post and New York Times, 9/5/63) The next day, September 5, about 25 NSRP members rallied in preparation for further demonstrating, but the three integrated schools had been closed. (N. Y. Times, 9/6/63)

On September 15, the 16th Street Baptist Church of Birmingham was dynamited and four children were killed. Shortly afterward further clashes left two Negro boys dead and one white boy wounded. Denying any connection with the bombing, Fields complained that "This has disrupted everything for us." Fear of retaliation led NSRP to call off demonstrations and motorcades, and Fields even moved his family out of their home.

Two teenagers apprehended for the street murder of a young Negro boy had participated in NSRP demonstrations and rode a motor scooter decorated with Confederate flags supplied by NSRP. (Scripps Howard Column, 9/18/63, a Birmingham, Ala., paper)

Among the suspects arrested in connection with the bombing were NSRP member Charles Cagle, Klansman Robert E. Chambliss and John W. Hall. All were charged with illegal possession of dynamite, fined, sentenced to six months prison terms, and released on bond. (N. Y. Times, Oct. 1, 2, 9, & 10, 1963)

Members of NSRP were indicted by a special Federal grand jury investigating interference with the school desegregation court order. They were Fields, Dutton, Stoner, Warner, Ralph W. Lewandowski of Chicago, David Stanley of Toronto, Barnie Carmack of Birmingham and Jack Cash of Birmingham. Cash, an associate but not a member of NSRP, was charged with violating the National Firearms Act. The others, all members of NSRP, were charged with conspiring to interfere with the Federal Court's desegration order. (Washington Post, 9/24/63)

Fields charged that they were victims of "a frame up by the Kennedys." (Washington Daily News, 9/18/63) A six-page "Personal Newsletter" sent out probably in October, explained that the Kennedys had their "local stooges . . . conspire with local FBI agents and city detectives . . . to dream up the most unbelievable and false charges we have ever heard of." It went on to accuse the Kennedys, the Communists and the Negroes of dynamiting the 16th Street Church to revitalize the civil rights movement and to paralize the white people with fear and thus stop their resistance.

"The Kennedys also want to frame us into prison as a warning to you, and others including other right wing organizations, as to just what will happen to them, if they dare oppose the tyrannical dictates of the Kennedy Gangsters. We are actually under Red rule at this very moment."

The newsletter then asked voluntary contributions for a defense fund. In charge of the fund were Carl Ridout, Hugh Delenne and Fields.

Since Stoner, the NSRP attorney, was himself under indictment, the Party engaged Matt H. Murphy, Jr., as their lawyer. (Thunderbolt, 2/1/64) In February of 1964 the cases were dismissed. (Personal Newsletter, Feb. 1964) Attorney Murphy was announced as the main speaker at the Party's March 1 convention in Louisville, Ky. (ibid)

Political Action

Fields refuses to give membership figures but claims that NSRP is the third largest political party in the

United States. However, the New York Post, (9/10/63) estimates the membership at only 150, probably a low figure.

The party has consistently supported Admiral John G. Crommelin in his many tries for political office. The Admiral runs as a Democrat, although he accepts NSRP support and in turn publicly supports the party. (See Crommelin, Sec. 2 - IND.)

On August 30 and 31, 1958, NSRP held a closed convention in Liberty Hall, Louisville, Kentucky, and organized a political offensive. They "drafted" Crommelin as their candidate for president in 1960 and Millard Grubbs head of the Kentucky White Citizens Council, as candidate for Governor of Kentucky. The meeting was attended by 100 delegates from 18 states, chiefly representatives of other conservative third party groups. (Facts, Oct-Nov., 1958) The party held its next national meeting, April 11-12, 1959, in Knoxville. (FYI, May 1959)

On May 3, 1960, the Alabama branch held a state convention at Opeleika, Crommelin's home, and entered a slate of presidential electors on the Alabama ballot. NSRP state secretary Lee J. Crowder and state chairman Douglas Knowles, both of Opeleika, filed the document. Despite a previously announced decision to "draft" Crommelin for President, the party named Gov. Orville Faubus of Arkansas as their candidate and ran Crommelin for Vice President. (FYI, Sept. 1960) Faubus specifically denied his candidacy and was removed from the ballot in Florida (FYI, Oct., 1960), but NSRP was represented on the ballots of Arkansas, Tennessee, Delaware and Alabama. It polled 7% of the vote in Faubus' home state, Arkansas, just over 1% in Tennessee and much less in Delaware and Alabama. (FYI, Jan. 1961) In August, 1962, The Thunderbolt announced that the party was permanently on the ballot in Arkansas.

On Nov. 26-27, 1960, NSRP held a post election convention in Chattanooga, attended by fifty delegates from ten states. (FYI, Dec. 1960) The 1961 Annual Convention was announced for Labor Day in New Orleans (The Thunderbolt, July, 1961), and the 1962 convention was held in Montgomery on September 2. (The Thunderbolt, Aug. 1962)

Rascism and anti-Semitism so dominate NSRP political philosophy that other issues are seldom mentioned. Fields, however, has said that NSRP stood for outlawing the Communist Party in the United States and arresting its members; segregation through abolition of public schools and establishment of private schools; election rather than appointment of the Supreme Court; U. S. withdrawal from the United Nations and the establishment instead of a U. N. of White people. On the other hand, Fields said at the same time that the party was not opposed to slum clearance, unemployment assistance, old age pensions, and similar welfare measures. Opposition to Barry Goldwater was based chiefly on anti-semitism, but Fields also suggested that Goldwater was too conservative for the party. (Cook, supra, p. 183-184)

Later, the March 1962 issue of the Arkansas NSRP Newsletter suggests a more typically right wing program: opposition to the establishment of a Department of Urban Affairs and Housing, to fluoridation and to the Federal income tax. By mid-1963 NSRP had decided that Goldwater was too liberal and seemed to be considering Strom Thurmond as their nominee for president. (N.Y. Times 9/6/63) The party launched a campaign to impeach Kennedy in February of 1962 (The Thunderbolt, Feb., March, April, etc. 1962) which centered less on political issues than on accusations of immorality in the President's personal life. The May 1962 Thunderbolt circulated the previously discredited rumor that Kennedy had suppressed knowledge of an early marriage and divorce. (See Washington Post, 9/17/62; Newsweek, 9/24/62 for story and refutation) The July 1963 issue accused the President of adultery.

NSRP joined the Rev. Potito in his "Petition for Prayer" campaign in August of 1962, after the Supreme Court's school prayer decision. The drive was launched at an NSRP meeting. (The Thunderbolt, Aug. 1962) Later, members J. K. Warner, William Hoff, Jim Murray, and Robert Warner, Jr. delivered the petition to Congress. (The Thunderbolt, Jan. 1963)

A special issue of The Thunderbolt (#52, July or August 1963) was devoted to an attack on Goldwater, chiefly because of Jewish ancestry, but in August The Thunderbolt pointed out that Goldwater had supported the Civil Rights March on Washington.

The 1964 convehtion was held March 1 in Louisville, Kentucky, the home of Millard D. Grubbs serving as Convention headquarters. Attended by 200 people, it named John Kasper presidential candidate and J. B. Stoner his running mate. Kasper did not attend the convention, but Stoner was one of the speakers. (Louisville Courier-Journal, 3/2/64)

Kasper, now an automobile dealer in Nashville, Tennessee (Louisville Courier-Journal, 3/2/64) was the founder and "Director" of the Seaboard White Citizens Councils. (Facts, Sept. 1956) This group, which was not affiliated with the federation, Citizens Councils of America, was described as a Hitler-inspired movement to deport Negroes and de-citizenize Jews. (Denver Post, 12/1/58)

Kasper lived at Crommelin's house and worked on the campaign when Crommelin ran against Lister Hill in 1956. Crommelin regarded him highly and accompanied him on his trips to Clinton, Tennessee, where he led anti-integration riots. Later Crommelin testified in his defense as a character witness. (See Crommelin, Sec 2 - IND) Kasper served three prison terms for leading rioting against school integration in Clinton and Nashville. The newly formed NSRP was among those who welcomed him back upon his release from Federal Correctional Institute in August, 1958. (FYI Aug. 1958) He was the main speaker at their closed convention later that month, where he was reported to have explained his former cordial associations with Negroes in Greenwich Village, N.Y.: "I used to think all our problems would be solved if every nigger would kill a kike. . . .But I find I overestimated the nigger mind." (Pearson, Denver Post, 12/4/58) Although never a member of NSRP, Kasper has maintained close contact with Fields. The Thunderbolt, Feb. 1962 announced his marriage in an article which praised him as being the first to carry the school fight in the South.

Appendix A

Biographical Notes on Some NSRP Leaders

Mrs. E. L. (Ann) Bishop, Little Rock, Ark.

National Vice Chairman, 1960-
Mrs. Bishop, former store clerk who had suddenly grown wealthy in oil speculation, was rewarded with the vice-chairmanship in 1960 for her political work on the party's behalf during the election campaign. She had obtained 29,552 signatures on a petition to place NSRP on the Arkansas ballot (Cook, supra, p. 173), where it polled 7% of the vote, by far the largest percentage in the four states where it was represented. (FYI, Jan. 1961) Her enthusiasm was rebuked on the floor of both the Arkansas House and Senate in January 1961 after she placed copies of the January Thunderbolt on the desks of all the legislators without authorization. (FYI, Feb. 1961)

Robert A. Bowling, Atlanta, Georgia

National Coordinator, 1962-
Bowling, long-time NSRP member and head of the National White Americans Party, became National Coordinator of all NSRP units in 1962 when National White Americans merged with NSRP. (Memphis, Commercial Appeal, 9/24/63) Bowling had belonged to Fields and Stoner's Christian Anti-Jewish Party in 1954 (Facts, Oct-Nov. 1958), and was one of the five men arrested in the Atlanta Temple bombing case, 1958. He headed the Remember Mary Phagan Committee, a group formed to keep alive the memory of a factory child allegedly murdered by a Jewish factory owner in 1913. The story of the murder and the forming of the Committee had been highly publicized by The Thunderbolt. (Feb., 1961) He was arrested April 1, 1963 in Atlanta for stealing from parking meters. (FYI, May 1963)

Emory Burke, Montgomery, Alabama

President, School of Racial Studies and Leadership Training, Sept.-Dec. 1962. Burke, the old leader of the Columbians, was welcomed into NSRP with considerable excitement in August, 1962, and was immediately appointed President of the "Patriotic National Center and School of Racial Studies and Leadership Training" and director of a speakers' bureau. In addition he was issued membership card #1 (in recognition of his importance), and The Thunderbolt carried a full page of quotations from him. (The Thunderbolt, Aug., 1962) Following his release in 1949 after three years in a Georgia prison, he had worked for Crommelin in the gubernatorial campaign of 1958 (Facts, Oct-Nov, 1958) and for Gerald L. K. Smith's Christian Nationalist Crusade. From 1958 on he had been advisor of NSRP. (The Thunderbolt, Aug, 1962) Despite his warm reception, Burke's association with NSRP ended rather abruptly by January, 1963. After a fight with Winrod he resigned to establish a one-man group of his own. (The Thunderbolt, Jan., 1963)

Jerald Quillan Dutton, Atlanta and Birmingham

Youth Leader, 1962-
Dutton was Information Director of the National White Americans Party before its merger with NSRP. (Norfolk Journal and Guide, 10/5/63) One of his early projects as NSRP Youth Leader was to start a dog corps in the Atlanta area. (The Thunderbolt, Jan., 1962)

Roy Frankhouser, Reading, Penn.

National Organizer, 1960-?
Frankhouser is also a member of the American Nazi Party and leader of his local unit of Fighting American Nationalists, a Rockwell affiliate. (FYI, Nov., 1962) He was active in the fight to prevent integration of restaurants along Route 40 in the Baltimore area. (The Thunderbolt, Jan., 1962) Arrested in Baltimore for making a pro-segregationist speech on the sidewalk, his case was handled by the American Civil Liberties Union. (ACLU 43rd Report, July 1, 1962 to June 30, 1963) Later he was arrested and fined by a Pittsburgh court, August 19, 1963, for distributing Nazi hate literature. (FYI, Sept. 1963)

Rev. Oren F. Potito, St. Petersburg, Florida

National Organizer, 1962-
Appointed National Organizer in May 1962, Potito, South Eastern Director of the Church of Jesus Christ Christian, and pastor of congregations in Tampa, St. Petersburg and Jacksonville, served as campaign manager in 1962 for Adm. John Crommelin. He listed his other affiliations as the Anglo-Saxon Federation of America, the American Archeological Association, the Paul Revere Foundation and the Paul Revere Society, of which he is President, and the U. S. Rangers. (The Thunderbolt, May 1962) Later he headed the National Christian Congressional Committee, St. Petersburg, Fla., which opposed the Supreme Court's school-prayer decision. (The Thunderbolt, Aug. 1962)

James P. Thornton, California

Associate Editor, The Thunderbolt, 1964-
Thornton was California State Organizer for NSRP (The Thunderbolt, Aug. 1962) then State Director (The Thunderbolt, Feb., 1963). He replaced Warner as Associate Editor of the paper in March of 1964. (masthead)

James K. Warner, Birmingham, Alabama

Associate Editor, The Thunderbolt, 1962-1964
Warner, originally of Wilkes-Barre, Penn., presumably entered the segregationist field as a subscription agent for the Citizens Councils of Florida. In 1959 he opened a right wing bookstore in Wilkes-Barre and began publication of "American National Book News" which was to "keep patriots informed of right wing activities." The publication was later enlarged and its name changed to "Action." He ran unsuccessfully for City Council of Wilkes-Barre as an independent States' Rights Republican in 1960 and served in 1960-61 as Pennsylvania organizer for NSRP. (The Thunderbolt, April 1962) At some time before 1961 he was also a ranking member in Rockwell's American Nazi Party, but by March 1961 he had left the Party and was writing exposes of Rockwell, including "Swastika Smearbund." (FYI, March and Oct. 1961) His educational background includes courses in journalism and law at Florida State, the U. S. Air Force Institute, and LaSalle Extension, University of Chicago; and a Doctor of Divinity Degree, 1961 from the Church of God. The July 1961 issue of The Thunderbolt contains a cryptic notice disassociating Warner, his

bookstore, and the newspaper from NSRP, but the rift was evidently closed less than a year later, in April, 1962 when Warner became Associate Editor of The Thunderbolt, moved to Birmingham and has become one of the most active party leaders. His latest writing, The Real Hate Mongers, an "expose" of the Anti-Defamation League, is currently being offered by NSRP at $.50.

Rev. Gordon Winrod, Little Rock, Arkansas

National Chaplain, Feb.-Sept., 1962.
Winrod, son of the late well known anti-Semite, Gerald Winrod, graduated from Concordia Theological Seminary (Missouri Synod) in 1955 and was pastor of Lutheran churches in San Antonio and Houston, Texas, and Little Rock, Arkansas. After being forced out of the First Lutheran Church in Little Rock for openly anti-Jewish sermons, he founded an independent St. Paul's Lutheran Church, P.O. Box, 1322, Little Rock, Arkansas. In 1961 he launched a nationwide anti-Semitic campaign, addressing meetings in Michigan, Alabama, Missouri, and Texas, including NSRP rallies in Montgomery and Detroit. He publishes a monthly newspaper, The Winrod Letter. Appointed National Chaplain at NSRP in Feb., 1962 (The Thunderbolt, Feb., 1962), he resigned the following September to start "The Winrod Hour," a weekly radio broadcast from Station XEG, Monterrey, Mexico. (FYI, Nov., 1962)

Appendix B

NSRP units and individual members, supporters and sympathizers by state

ALABAMA

Birmingham

National Headquarters since 1960
1865 Bessemer Road P. O. Box 783

Montgomery

Vick Ashurst, Chairman (Thunderbolt, July 1961)
James Chester Robinson, Chairman (Thunderbolt, Jan., 1963; Chicago Sun-Times 9/9/63)
Unit meetings held every monday night at Chester's Restaurant, 3500 Mobile Highway (Thunderbolt, April 1962)
Meetings entertained by Harmony Boys Quartet: G. E. (Red) Cannon, James Craft, Lee McHee and Dennis Pouncey (Thunderbolt, April 1962)
Site of School of Racial Studies and Leadership Training (Thunderbolt, Aug. 1962)
Site of 1962 Convention (FYI, Oct. 1962)

Central Alabama Headquarters, Highway 231 between Montgomery and Tetumpka (Birmingham News, 6/6/63)

Adams, Kenneth L. (Thunderbolt 11/61)
Allen, George E. (FYI 9/60)
Allen, Wallace H. (Facts, 10-11/58; FYI 11/58)
Bailey, H. N. (Thunderbolt, prob. 7/63)
Bartee, Annette M. (FYI, 9/60)
Bartee, Lodwick H. (FYI, 9/60)
Bazzell, Oscar W. (Thunderbolt, prob. 7/63)
Blanton, T. E., Sr. (Birmingham Daily Bulletin, 8/9/63)
Blasingame, William (Thunderbolt, prob. 7/63)
Brown, Rev. R. E. (Thunderbolt 1/63)
Cagle, Charles (FYI 10/63)
Carmack, Barney (Washington Evening Star, 9/24/63)
Carver, Ddis (sic) D. (Thunderbolt, prob. 7/63)
Cash, Jack (Washington Post 9/24/63)
Chappell, William (Thunderbolt, 11/61)
Crommelin, Adm. John G. (throughout)
Crowder, Lee J. (FYI Sept., 1960)
Culpepper, Curtis R. (Thunderbolt, prob. 7/63)
Culpepper, Floyd (Thunderbolt prob. 7/63)
DeLee, Therman (FYI 9/60)
Delenne, Hugh (Personal Newsletter 10/63)
DeShazo, Albert (Birmingham Daily Bul. 8/2/63)
Dutton, Jerry (throughout)
Eason, Jerry (Thunderbolt 11/61)
England, B. C. (Thunderbolt, prob. 7/63)
Evans, Mrs. Lela (FYI 9/60)
Garrett, Willie Bazzell (FYI 9/60)
Howard, H. L. (Thunderbolt, prob. 7/63)
Hudgins, Paul M. (Thunderbolt, prob. 7/63)
Hudson, Howard (Thunderbolt, prob. 7/63)
Johnson, Frank (Thunderbolt, 11/61)
Knowles, John Douglas (FYI 9/60)
Lawson, Mrs. Gussie H., contributor '63
Lewandowski, Ralph (Washington Evening Star 9/24/63)
Lyons, Robert (throughout)
Mims, Paul. E. (Thunderbolt, prob. 7/63)
Moncrief, H. N. (Thunderbolt, prob. 7/63)
Moncrief, R. L. (Thunderbolt, prob. 7/63)
Murray, James O. (Throughout)
Ridout, Carl (Personal Newsletter 10/63)
Rudd, Sanford D. (FYI 9/60)
Stanley, David (FYI 9/63)
Thompson, Geneva, contributor, 1963
Tolbert, Frank (Thunderbolt 11/61)
Tomlinson, Jack Andrew (FYI 9/60)
Wager, C. B. (Thunderbolt, prob. 7/63)
Webb, Mr. (Crimson and White, 3/28/63)
Willingham, Jerry (Thunderbolt, 11/61)
Wilson, Ernest (FYI 9/60)

ARKANSAS

Little Rock

E. L. Bishop, State Chairman
Emmett Miller, Vice Chairman
Mrs. Barden, Secretary (Thunderbolt, May 1962)

Former Officers: Theodore C. Baldwin, Secretary-Treasurer
Mr. Pat R. Crawford, Chairman (Arkansas Gazette, 4/15/62)
Arkansas NSRP Newsletter, Mrs. Ann Bishop, Editor

West Memphis, Arkansas (and Memphis, Tenn.)

Officers: Frank Whisman
Emmett Miller
(Thunderbolt, May 1962)

NSRP permanently represented on the Ark. ballot since 1960.

Grable, Jack (Arkansas Gazette, 4/15/62)
Winrod, Rev. Gordon (throughout)

CALIFORNIA

Santa Ana

Box 641 (Supplement to 4th Edition, First National Directory

James P. Thornton, Director
Rev. Conrad (Charles Conley?) Lynch, State Organizer (Thunderbolt Feb. 1963)
James Bretner, State Chaplain
Neuman R. Britten, Head of Security Division (12th Report, Senate Factfinding Subcommittee on Un-American Activities, June 12, 1963)
"Captain" Robert Lewton, Security Division Officer (Thunderbolt Feb. 1963)

Said to be the fastest growing unit (Thunderbolt, Feb. 1963)

Investigated by the California Factfinding Sub-Committee on Un-American Activities, (12th Report, June 12, 1963)

Newspaper: "The Attack" (Thunderbolt, Feb., 1963)

Britten, James (Senate Subcommittee Report, above)
Britten, Rufus (Senate Subcommittee Report, above)
Campbell, Bryan, contributor, 1963
Delano, Donald B. (Senate Subcommittee Report, above)
Eddy, T. Ronald, contributor 1963
Hitchins, Michael (Senate Subcommittee Report, above)
King, George L., Jr. (FYI 9/63)
Swift, Dr. Wesley J. (Senate Subcommittee Report, above)

COLORADO

James, Hon. Jesse L., III (Thunderbolt, Aug. 1962)

CONNECTICUT

Farrel, Franklin, Jr. contributor, 1963
Farrel, Miss Jean, contributor, 1963
Farrell, John, contributor, 1963
Wilder, Miss C. M., contributor, 1961

DELAWARE

John Warren Marshall, State Chairman
Middletown, Delaware

Mrs. Helen Gibason, Secretary-Treasurer
Collins Park, Delaware
(Thunderbolt, 1/62)

NSRP represented on ballot in 1960 (FYI 10/60)

FLORIDA

St. Petersburg

Rev. Oren Fenton Potito, National Organizer (throughout)
Dewey M. Taft, State Chairman
"The Florida Patriot," Dewey Taft, Editor
(Thunderbolt, prob. 7/63)

NSRP represented on the ballot in 1960 until Faubus withdrew his name (FYI 10/60)

Bass, Leon R., contributor, 1961, 1963
Black, R. R., contributor, 1963
Johnson, Daniel C., contributor, 1963
Perrow, Robert O. (Chicago Sun-Times, 9/9/63)
Steelberg, Mrs. H. E., contributor, 1963
Sullinger, F. W., contributor, 1963
Tompkins, Claude, contributor, 1963
Whitman, Lt. Col. Ervin Robert (Chicago Sun-Times, 9/9/63)
Zirnstein, O. R., contributor, 1963

GEORGIA

Atlanta

525 Page Ave., N. E. (Supplement to 4th Edition, First National Directory)
Kenneth Chester Griffin, Chairman (Thunderbolt 10/58)

Dalton

Rev. Henry G. White, Chairman
807 Luckie St. P. O. Box 604

Mrs. Roxie Crisp, Secretary-Treasurer (Thunderbolt 4/62)

Bowling, Richard (throughout)
Bowling, Robert A. (throughout)
Branham, Billy Roy (Facts 2-3/59)
Bright, George Michael (throughout)
Burke, Emory (member only temporarily)
Corley, Luther K. (FYI 8/58)
Jones, H. E. (Thunderbolt 1/63)
Willhoite, Carl J., contributor, 1963
Wilson, Phillip Luther (FYI 8/58)

ILLINOIS

Chicago

Box 1785

Mike Landis, State Chairman (Thunderbolt, 3/64)
Walter Denman, Chairman
Charles Layman, Secretary-Treasurer
Robert L. Taylor, Youth Leader
Mr. Murray, Sergeant-at-Arms
(Thunderbolt, prob. 7/63)
Maynard O. (Max) Nelson, Chairman (Thunderbolt 4/62)
Don Hensley, Chairman
F. Allen Mann, Chairman (Thunderbolt 10/58)

Hinsdale
(FYI 11/58)

Beauharnais, Joe (FYI 12/58)
Lloyd, Mrs. Violet (Thunderbolt 3/64)

INDIANA

Jeffersonville

First NSRP headquarters
P. O. Box 261
(Facts 10-11/58)

Edna (Mrs. Peter) Cowan, Chairman and Organizer
(Facts 10-11/58)

KENTUCKY

Louisville
(FYI 11/58)

Site of first "closed convention" (Denver Post 12/4/58)

Mrs. Delores Fields, State Chairman (Thunderbolt 10/58)

Feltman, Mrs. V. J., contributor, 1961
Grubbs, Millard D. (throughout)
Morris, Miss Bessie T. (FYI 8/58)
Perry, Mrs. Nell, contributor, 1963

LOUISIANA

New Orleans

P.O. Box 4342 (The Thunderbolt 7/61)

Mr. Henessey, State Chairman
Randy Trudeau, Secretary
Leonard Butler, leader of the Blue Shirts of Louisiana (Militant Honor Guard)
(The Thunderbolt, 4/62)

"NSRP of Louisiana Bulletin"
5926 Palton St.
(Supplement to the 4th Edition, First National Directory

Site of 1961 Convention (The Thunderbolt, 7/61)

Hill, Mrs. E. A. (The Thunderbolt, 4/62)
Liddell, V. W., contributor, 1963

MARYLAND

Damascus
P. O. Box 27 (The Thunderbolt, 1/62)

MASSACHUSSETTS

Guardabossis, "Countess" P., contributor, 1963

MICHIGAN

Westgate, Mrs. Bertha, contributor, 1963

MINNESOTA

Minneapolis (FYI 11/58)

MISSOURI

St. Louis

Box 9, Normandy P. O. (The Thunderbolt, 4/62)
4475 Olive St. (St. Louis Post-Dispatch, 10/22/63)

Allen (Alan?) O. Kern, State Chmn. (The Thunderbolt, 4/62)
Publish state newsletter (The Thunderbolt, prob. 7/63)

Schwinke, Arthur C. (The Thunderbolt, 4/62)

MONTANA

Polson

P. O. Box 1370, District Office
P. O. Box 1447
Michael W. Cameron, State Organizer (letter, 8/21/63)
"The Montana Conservative"

NEW MEXICO

Farmington

Rev. David K. Stacey, Organizer
608 W. Animus St. (The Thunderbolt, 5/62)

NEW YORK

New York City
William H. Hoff, Jr., Area Director
P. O. Box 1243, GPO, Brooklyn, N.Y.
(FYI, 3/63)
"The Storm", Dominic Russo, Editor, (The Thunderbolt, 8/62)

Kurts (Kurtz), J. Dan (FYI, 12/58)
Quinn, Miss A. A., contributor, 1963

NORTH CAROLINA

Charlotte (FYI, 11/58)

Joe C. Bryant, Chairman (The Thunderbolt, 10/58)

OHIO

Dayton

P. O. Box 42, Walnut St. Sta. (The Thunderbolt, 5/62)
R. D. Elridge, State Chrmn., (The Thunderbolt, 8/63)
Irving Thacker, St. Chrmn., (The Thunderbolt, 5/62)
"Ohio Newsletter", Irving Thacker, Editor (The Thunderbolt, prob. 7/63)

Cincinnati

P. O. Box 20062 (Throwaway distributed at Birch Society-sponsored Wallace program, 2/11/64)

Xavier, Peter (throughout)

OKLAHOMA

Unit working successfully in Kennedy Impeachment campaign (The Thunderbolt, 4/62)

Jones, Mrs. Lela M., contributor, 1963

OREGON

Portland (FYI, 11/58)
Rev. Dale J. Benjamin, Chairman (The Thunderbolt, 11/58)

PENNSYLVANIA

James K. Warner, State Organizer, (The Thunderbolt, 4/62)
Frankhouser, Roy (throughout)

SOUTH CAROLINA

Greenville (FYI, 11/58)

Bagwell, James (Facts 10-11/58)

TENNESSEE

Chattanooga

Site of 1960 Convention (FYI 12/60)

Knoxville (FYI, 11/58)

Site of meeting, April 11-12, 1958 (FYI, 5/59)
Ned Dupes, National Chairman
Bernice Settle, National Secretary
(letterhead, 4/5/62; N.Y. Times, 9/6/63)

LaFollette

Arthur Cole, First National Chairman (Cook, supra, p. 168-9)

Memphis (and West Memphis, Ark.)

Frank Whisman, unit leader
Emmett Miller, unit leader
(The Thunderbolt, 5/62)

Foster, Lee (FYI, 11/59)

TEXAS

Garland

Jimmy Robinson (Dallas Times-Herald 1/4/63, and throughout)

Waco

E. E. Williams
1207 Clay Ave.
(letter 5/9/62 from Williams)

Darby, R. T., contributor, 1963
Sutherland, W. D., contributor, 1963
Thomas, Mrs. Louise, contributor, 1963

VERMONT

Bates, Mrs. D. B., contributor, 1963

VIRGINIA

Front Royal

NSRP of Virginia
426 Virginia Ave.

Briley Morrison (The Thunderbolt, 4/62)

Stephenson, William (throughout)

WASHINGTON

C. M. Baxter, State Chairman (The Thunderbolt, 10/63)

Seattle (FYI, 11/58)

Reinsch, Henry, contributor, 1963

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee
P. O. Box 2493 (The Thunderbolt, 7/61 and 5/62)
H. E. Keopfle, leader (The Thunderbolt, 5/62)
Matt Koehl, First National Organizer, then Security Officer (throughout)